

May 1914

## ON BEHALF OF NEGROES

ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE.

Philanthropists Meet to Discuss Race

Problems in Relation to Church, Professions, Education, Farming, Civil Service, the Courts and to the Southern States.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its sixth annual conference in Baltimore, May 3, 4, and 5, and a post-conference meeting in Washington on May 6. The following tentative programme has been arranged:

First session—May 3, 3 P. M., Lyric Theatre. Presiding: Moorfield Storey, National President N. A. A. C. P. Senator Wesley L. Jones, "Agricultural Education"; Dr. Jacques Loeb, "The Theory of Racial Inferiority in the Line of Recent Biological Knowledge"; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, "The Color Problems of Baltimore"; the Rev. R. W. Bagnall, "Color and the Church."

Second session—May 4, 10 A. M., Madison Street Presbyterian Church, Madison Street, between Cathedral Street and Park Avenue. Executive session for members only. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn. Reports of branches and delegates.

Third session—May 4, 2 P. M., Sharon Baptist Church, corner Carey and Pressman Streets. Presiding: Archibald H. Grimké. Mrs. Havelock Ellis, "Democracy in Culture"; W. Justin Carter, "Discrimination in the Professions"; Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, "The Problem of the Colored Child"; the Rev. G. R. Waller, "The Color Problems of Baltimore."

Fourth session—May 4, 8 P. M., Union Baptist Church, corner Dolphin Street and Druid Hill Avenue. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn. Butler R. Wilson, "The Growth of Prejudice in New England and How We Are Meeting It"; Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, "The Delinquent Colored Woman"; Prof. T. S. Inboden, "The Negro and the Land."

Fifth session—May 5, 10 A. M., Sharp Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Dolphin and Etting Streets. Executive session for members only. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

Sixth session—May 5, 2 P. M., Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Orchard Street and Druid Hill Avenue. Presiding: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. Charles J. Bonaparte, "Legal and Economic Equality"; Miss Adelene Moffat, "The Southern Renaissance"; the Rev. S. L. Theobald, "The Catholic Church and the Negro"; Lafayette M. Hershaw, "The Civil Service and the Colored Man." Reception to delegates and friends, Bethel

African Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Lanvale Street and Druid Hill Avenue, 5 to 6 P. M.

Seventh session—May 5, 8 P. M., McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, corner Madison and Monument Streets. Presiding: Bishop John Hurst. Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, "Colored Folk and Philanthropy"; W. Ashbie Hawkins, "The Negro and the Court"; Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar, "The Colored Working Woman"; Oswald Garrison Villard, "Some Traitors to the South." Presentation of the Spingarn medal.

Post-conference meeting, Washington—May 6, 8 P. M., Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, M Street, between 15th and 16th Streets. Presiding: Archibald H. Grimké. Judge Wendell Phillips Stafford, United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn. Delegates from branches: Boston, Butler R. Wilson; Cleveland, Harry E. Davis; Cornell University, G. J. Rich; Detroit, the Rev. R. W. Bagnall; District of Columbia, Archibald H. Grimké; Howard University, S. A. Allen; Kansas City, J. Dallas Bowser; Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Rev. S. L. Theobald; Quincy, Dr. H. J. Nichols.

The officers of the Association are: National president, Moorfield Storey, Boston; vice-presidents, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York; John E. Millholland, New York; Archibald H. Grimké, Washington; the Rev. Garnett R. Waller, Baltimore; Miss Mary White Ovington, Brooklyn; chairman board of directors, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, New York; treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard, New York; director of publicity and research, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York; attorney, Chapin Brinsmade, New York; secretary, Miss Mary Childs Nerney, New York. The national offices of the Association are at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

### The South and the Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently held its sixth conference in Baltimore, and the occasion was notable for various reasons. The address delivered by Oswald Garrison Villard was a peculiarly forceful presentation of the situation as regards the negro question in the South. Mr. Villard set forth the animating purpose of the association, which seeks to promote fair play and democracy, justice and humanity, in a spirit free from race antagonism and untrammelled by local prejudices. He met squarely the contention that the South alone is competent to work out the destiny of the negro, and showed by convincing testimony that there is a division of sentiment in that section and that hope of a permanent solution of the problem must be found in a combination of "the conscience and the justice" of both South and North.

Mr. Villard paid his respects, in very plain language, to "negro-baiting politicians," and did not hesitate to mention the names of those whom he regards as leaders in the efforts that aim at the suppression of the negroes, with the intention of keeping the colored people in ignorance and degradation, and he classified these politicians as "the most reactionary of our public men yet in power at Washington by reason of the Democratic doctrines of the leader of the party which dominates our public life," and who "are voicing with revolting hypocrisy the theories of the New Freedom." There are statesmen from the South who, said Mr. Villard, "have risen by defaming and oppressing the negro as they went." He denounced the attitude of these men as cowardly, in that it was typical of that despicable conduct which consists of striking one smaller than oneself, a cripple, a woman or anyone who could not offer effective resistance

and make the fight fair. Through influences such as these men represent the negroes in the South have been denied opportunities for education, for self-help in gainful work or for uplift in any direction. The "negro-baiters" wish to make the world believe that the colored man is "incapable of advancing and half-brother to an ox." Under the circumstances it is not considered strange that many negroes should become lawless and desperate, because they have so little encouragement to improve their condition and live uprightly.

But there is a brighter side to the picture, as Mr. Villard shows. Noble men and women in the South are perceiving that a different course must be followed, not only in the interest of the blacks but in that of the whites as well. These men and women and various publications are speaking out with clear voices. Educators of prominence and newspapers of high character are uniting in the good work. Dr. James H. Dillard, a leader in Southern educational effort and head of the Jeanes and Slater funds, is one of these. He says if he were a negro the misery of the "Jim Crow" car would drive him out of that country. Prof. W. O. Scroggs of the University of Louisiana says "the unfair treatment of the negro by the common carrier is inexcusable," and "it is a matter of common knowledge that in the division of the school fund the negro is not fairly treated." Among those who plead earnestly for better school opportunities and for fair play generally for the negroes of the South may be mentioned P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, a Southerner; Prof. William M. Huntley of the University of Virginia and Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Tennessee, who couples with his appeal for

justice a ringing denunciation of lynching. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain, a son of the South, is also among those who oppose anti-negro intolerance.

The newspapers which take a similar stand are numerous and influential. Some that are mentioned are The Waco, Tex., Morning News, The Columbia, S. C., State, The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, The Houston Tex., Post, The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution and The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch. Several of these journals have been outspoken and fearless in referring to the Bleases, the Vardamans and other "negro-baiters;" and all of them urge the necessity of giving the "poor, unfortunate blacks" a chance. Their sentiments are of the kind which must prevail if the negro question is to be equitably solved, and Mr. Villard sees great promise in these developments.

One of the ways in which the colored people can be helped and encouraged is through the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. A measure known as the Smith-Lever agricultural extension bill has been passed by Congress and awaits the approval of President Wilson. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People objects to the bill because it contains a provision which would prevent colored people from receiving their fair share of the benefits from the law. Amendments that would have made this injustice impossible were voted down. In the present shape the act is very objectionable, and the appeal to the President to veto the bill rests on the solid ground of equity.

## THOUSANDS HEAR JUSTICE

The Afro-American  
The Lyrics Crowded At Opening  
Meeting Association for Advancement of Colored People.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS SENDS GREETINGS

Acquisition of Property Does Not

Bring Civil Rights, Says

Dr. Spingarn

Two thousand people cheered Dr. Joel E. Spingarn at the opening session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Lyric Sunday after-

noon, when he dissented from the statement of United States Senator Wesley Jones that as the Negro practices sobriety and acquires property, as well as being a useful citizen in other ways, that race discrimination would pass away. Senator Jones spoke on "Agricultural Training for the Negro," and gave an array of facts and figures telling of the progress of the race.

Dr. Spingarn, who presided in the absence of President Moorefield Storey, said that the Negro had long been advised "to be a decent citizen, get a bank account and buy property, and that he would then enjoy the rights that other citizens have," but as he followed this advice his rights had been taken away.

### CARDINAL SENDS LETTER.

Cardinal Gibbons, who stopped in Wilmington on his way to Rome last Sunday sent a letter of regret and good will. His message was read by Rev. C. A. Evers, pastor of St. Barnabas Catholic Church, and follows:

"I regret very much that I will be absent from the city at the time of the Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. However, I beg to assure you that any movement which tends toward the moral and material advancement of the colored people has my most hearty sympathy. Trusting that your conference may be a successful one, I remain very sincerely yours,

James Cardinal Gibbons,  
Archbishop of Baltimore.

Father Evers said that the Cardinal was deeply interested in everything that affected the welfare of the race, and regretted his enforced absence.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, who spoke on "Color Problems in Baltimore," strongly urged clean living as a part of the solution of the problems confronting the Negro.

Rev. Stephen R. Theobald, one of the four colored Catholic priests of the country, gave a resume of the work of his denomination among the colored people, and asserted that as long as race prejudice existed in the church that race antagonism would continue. The closing address was made by Rev. R. W. Bagnall, of Detroit, who spoke most eloquently against



the color line in the church. His address was regarded by many as the best of the day.

Seated upon the stage were men and women prominent in various activities, but all interested in the cause of human rights. Among the many noticed were Judge and Mrs. Terrell, Archibald H. Grimké, J. W. Cromwell, Prof. George W. Cook, Dr. L. B. Moore, all of Washington, Bishop L. J. Coppin, who delivered the benediction; Bishop John Hurst; Father James J. Nally, C. Marcellus Dorsey, Dr. William A. Sinclair, of Philadelphia; Miss M. C. Nerney, Joseph P. Evans and Lafayette M. Hershaw.

## VILLARD INFLAMES SOUTH BY VITRIOLIC BALTIMORE SPEECH

*The New York News*  
5-7-14  
New York Editor Makes

Direct Attack on Vardamans Bleases and Hoke Smiths at Advancement Association

## DIXIE BALKS RACE PROGRESS

In Sensational Address Before Large Baltimore Audience Grandson of William Lloyd Garrison Calls Nation to Take Note That It Is Permitting South to Ruin Race and Hurt Country.

Baltimore, Md., May 6.—The feature of the meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was the vitriolic speech of Oswald Garrison Villard, which has inflamed the entire South.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conference which took place in Baltimore on May 3, 4 and 5, was welcomed in Baltimore by a committee which included some of the biggest and most public-spirited men in the place. The chairman of the local committee was Wm. F. Cochran, one of the wealthiest

men in that wealthy city and one of the most public spirited; George Dobbin Penniman, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and Dr. Wm. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, a scholar of international repute; Bishop John Gardner Murray of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, of the Baptist Church; Dr. Frank Manny, one of Baltimore's leading educators, and many others.

The colored man has courageous friends in Baltimore as everywhere. One of the star speeches of the program was an address by the Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, on "Legal and Economic Equality."

The session Sunday afternoon was opened with a special message from His Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, and there were addresses by Hon. Moorfield Storey of Boston, president of the N. A. A. C. P.; United States Senator Wesley L. Jones; Dr. Howard Kelley of Johns Hopkins University, and Rev. R. W. Bagnall of Detroit. The two last named are colored gentlemen and were not eclipsed in native ability by the speakers preceding them on the program.

The sessions Monday afternoon and evening were addressed by Archibald H. Grime of Washington, D. C., who presided in the afternoon; Mrs. Havlock-Ellis, wife of the distinguished English scientist; Attorney W. Justin Carter of Harrisburg, Pa., on "Discrimination in the Professions;" Mrs. Caroline F. Cook of Washington, D. C., on "The Problem of the Colored Child;" Rev. R. G. Waller, on "The Color Problems of Baltimore;" Dr. Joel E. Spingern of New York City; Butler R. Wilson of Boston, in a frank talk on "The Growth of Color Prejudice in New England and How We Are Meeting It;" Dr. Katherine B. Davis of New York City, on "The Problem of the Delinquent Colored Woman;" Prof. T. S. Inborden of Enfield, N. C., on "The Negro and the Land."

On Tuesday, the third and closing day of the conference, there were some tremendously stimulating and heartening addresses. W. E. B. DuBois served as chairman for the afternoon and Bishop John Hurst for the evening, with other speakers listed as follows: Charles J. Bonaparte, on "Legal and Economic Equality;" Miss Adeline Moffatt, a Southern white woman, on "The Southern Renaissance;" Rev. S. L. Theobald, on "The Catholic Church and the Negro;" Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar, on "The Colored Working Woman;" Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, on "Colored Folk and Philanthropy;" Lafayette M. Hershaw, on a timely topic, "The Civil Service and the Colored Man;" W. Ashbie Hawkins, on "The Negro and the Court;" Oswald Garrison Villard, on "Some Traitors to the South;" and Dr. Jacques Loeb, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Biological Research, and one of America's leading scientists.

## FOR NEGRO BETTERMENT

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LAST YEAR DOUBLED ITS MEMBERSHIP.

It Has Carried on an Active Campaign Against Segregation, and All Legislation Which Tended Toward an Unfair Discrimination Among the Races.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has more than doubled its membership during the past year, according to the report of the chairman of the board of directors of the Association. There are now twenty-four branches and over 3,000 members, as against eleven branches and 1,100 members last year. "The National Association," the report continues, "during the year 1913, has continued the fight against race discrimination, for which it alone has the necessary machinery. The past year has been characterized by a flood of discriminatory legislation—anti-intermarriage bills, 'Jim Crow' bills, segregation ordinances in cities, and segregation in the Federal departments in Washington.

"Everywhere we have witnessed efforts to officialize caste. The anti-intermarriage bills appeared almost simultaneously in Congress and in the Legislatures of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. In only one State, Nebraska, did the bill get through, and here the act as passed merely amended the law then in force, by extending its provisions to include Chinese and Japanese, and by enlarging its application to persons of African descent by making the percentage of African blood one-eighth instead of one-fourth, as in the old act. The Association was unable to accomplish anything in this State because it had no branch there, and was unable to get into touch with any friends. To the Legislatures of all the States mentioned, the Association sent a formal protest, signed by its officers, setting forth its position in firm, but conservative, terms.

"The recent effort of the present Administration to segregate its colored employees gave this Association a great opportunity to put its programme on record, an opportunity it was not slow to seize. When rumors first began to come

from Washington, we delayed until the chairman could secure an interview with President Wilson, as we feared by precipitate action to hurt the proposal for a race commission, which was then before him. Mr. Wilson had already held out hope that this commission might be considered favorably. He finally stated, however, that he would be unable to undertake it at the present time.

"Just as we were forced to give this plan up it became necessary to take an aggressive stand on the segregation issue. The campaign opened by our releasing, on August 15, to the press services, newspapers, magazines, etc., an 'Open Letter to Woodrow Wilson,' which appeared in the *Crisis* in October. The publicity which this received was remarkable. Most of the leading papers and some of the magazines commented editorially. We intend to push the fight against segregation in all its forms. In the case of the railway mail clerks we have no definite facts, although we have tried to investigate so far as possible the rumors brought to our attention, and have sent official protests to Mr. Burleson calling his attention to various statements.

"That segregation often means elimination was shown by the discharge of certain colored elevator employees of the United States Treasury Department in Atlanta. During the year we have continued our policy of inquiring into every incident reported in the newspapers or through our friends, where it seemed that colored people were being discriminated against or injured. Thus we have looked into the unfounded report of the segregation of colored children in the public schools at Atlantic City and Roslyn, L. I.

"We made every effort to inquire into the driving out of negro farmers from northern Georgia, and at one of our meetings one of the injured farmers told his story to a large audience. We have continued our protest against the drawing of the color line in the American Bar Association, and in connection with the Anti-Lynching bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Your chairman also continued his efforts to obtain proper prosecutions at Coatesville, but here we have also met with defeat; that is, we have been unable to induce the State officials to do anything further.

"More gratifying is it to record the fact that through the efforts of this Association a colored orator was placed on the programme of the celebration of the Perry Centennial, all mention of the colored people having been omitted in the first place, although colored sailors formed a large proportion of the crews of Perry's fleet. The Rev. Mr. Carey, of Chicago, a colored man, appeared on the programme as a result of our efforts. We were able to bring about the admission of colored women to the woman's suffrage parade in Washington. We have

carried to a successful conclusion a case of discrimination in a well-known Eastern college, where a young colored woman was practically being forced out because of her color. As a result of our interest in the matter, and largely because of the cordial coöperation of a member of the Association who is a trustee of that college, the young woman has quietly been admitted to all the rights and privileges of this institution. Her own dignity and good sense in meeting the issue were partly responsible for the result."

## TRANSCENDING RACE.

At a well known eastern college, reports the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a young colored woman was on the verge of being forced out from the institution because of her race. A vigorous fight was started by the association and the young woman of African blood won. She had succeeded in getting herself admitted to all the rights and privileges of the institution.

It is a melancholy victory at best. In the halls of learning the barriers of race, creed, and color should have no room. It is in accordance with the best traditions of institutions of learning to transcend race and to extend a hand of welcome to every member of an oppressed people who comes there thirsting for knowledge. Prejudice and hatred should have no room in the laboratories of science and in the classrooms of philosophy and ethics.

However, since even in high educational institutions there is still found an occasional touch of race prejudice, if not actual hatred, it is a good thing that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has doubled its membership, as its chairman asserts it has.

## Negroes Organize

The Center avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. last night effected a temporary organization of a Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The election of the officers and committee in charge of the temporary organization resulted as follows: Chairman Attorney William N. Randolph; secretary, Samuel R. Morsell; committee, Rev. Charles H. Trusty, Dr. G. G. Turley, Rev. G. B. Howard, Rev. C. Wise Trigg, J. T. Harris, M. T. Velar, A. L. Ballard, Miss C. A. Proctor, Mrs. Mary Mangham, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Frances Morton, William H. Thompson and J. T. Witt. The organization seeks to establish equality of rights and to eradicate race prejudice.



# TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO

## PLAIN SPEAKING TO A SOUTHERN AUDIENCE.

"The New Abolitionism" as Preached by Drs. Spingarn and DuBois and Prof. Pickens Before Social Workers at Memphis — Two Wings of Movement for Advancement.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

MEMPHIS, May 13.—The day of plain speaking in the South on the race question has come. Three evangelists descended upon Memphis, told some wholesome truths about the treatment of the negro to a very large audience, and provoked no trouble in the telling of it. It was what they called "the new abolitionism" that was talked by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*; Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Prof. William Pickens, of Talladega College. Never before, it is said, has such language as theirs been heard in these parts on this subject.

These men combined forces and secured one of the local churches for a public meeting. Then they inserted advertisements in all the local papers, billing the meeting under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P., and adding:

ALL PERSONS WHO LOVE THE TRUTH AND DARE TO HEAR IT ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Memphis is full of "social workers" just now who are here in attendance upon the Southern Sociological Congress and the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. There has been considerable discussion of the negro at the two conferences, but both conferences have been careful not to say anything which would offend Southern sentiment on the negro question, or alienate the South from the progressive ideas of social service and social reform for which the conferences stand.

MEMPHIS WAS AWAKENED.

But the unusual advertisement in the

papers woke Memphis up to the fact that she was harboring, along with the "social workers" of unknown intellectual antecedents, at least, three men who held disagreeable views upon the race question. A large, and possibly none too friendly, audience filled Avery Chapel to hear a discussion of "The Negro Problem," in which the stock assumptions of Memphis on that subject were disregarded.

Dr. Spingarn, who was formerly of Columbia University, declared that the movement for the protection of the black man from exploitation could expect no assistance whatever from the "social uplift" forces which were assembled in Memphis.

"The social workers of to-day," he declared, "occupy the same obstructive position on this problem that the church workers occupied during the days of Garrison and Phillips. They are opposed to any discussion of the fundamentals of the race question because they are afraid that it will offend the South, and check their own timid propaganda."

"If you go to a social worker who is interested in stopping child labor and you suggest to him that the labor of negro children in the fields ought to be stopped," he says, "hush, hush!" and in visible alarm shuts carefully his office door.

"Now you mustn't talk like that," he says. "The South is backward on the child-labor problem, and we have all we can do to educate it without getting our campaign mixed up with the negro question. I am heartily in sympathy with your ideas, but it wouldn't do to voice them now; it wouldn't do."

"This is exactly the way the church men talked in the thirties and forties of the last century," Dr. Spingarn continued. "The writings of Garrison and Phillips are full of their exasperation with the timidity of the men who held back on this fundamental issue because of their concern for a spiritually bankrupt institution. The settlement workers who timidly sanction the exclusion or the segregation of the little brown peckaninies swarming the near-by streets; the directors of recreation centres who shut the gates of park and playground in the face of the dark-skinned Americans; the mistress of the White House, who calls a conference of the District of Columbia social workers and ignores the colored organizations—these are the modern equivalents of the men whom May and Channing, Garrison, and Phillips, lashed with fiery scorn."

SUPPLEMENTARY, NOT ANTAGONISTIC.

The speaker declared that the "two wings" of the movement for the advancement of the colored people should be regarded as supplementary rather than antagonistic.

"It is possible that Dr. Washington," he said, "is in a delicate position and cannot fight against Jim Crowism, segregation laws, and insulting intermarriage laws, but the friends of Dr. Washington certainly can, and should, join hands with those who stand with Dr. Du Bois in the battle against the erection of a monstrous caste system in this country."

Dr. Du Bois's speech was largely a discussion of the rural segregation laws proposed by Clarence Poe in the *Progressive Farmer*. He declared that those who urged the negro to cease struggling for the vote and to devote himself to the acquisition of land were demonstrably false friends and bad advisers.

"The negro will need every weapon that he can get hold of," declared Dr. Du Bois. "He will need economic resources and higher education, and, above all, political power. Without all three, he will never be able to rise above the position of a helot class."

Professor Pickens made a stirring address on the need for harmony among the colored people in the battle for their rights.

## ADVANCEMENT OF NEGROES URGED

Organize Branch of Association for Advancement of Colored People Here.

A NOTED SPEAKER HERE

Dr. J. E. Spingarn Delivers Interesting Address at Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting last night in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sixth and Walnut streets, for the organizing of a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. J. E. Spingarn, representative of the association, was present and delivered an enthusiastic address on the subject, "Whether Legal Segregation of Colored People Will Remedy the Ills of the Colored Race."

A large number of those present sig-

nified their eagerness to join the branch organization and officers were elected as follows: Mrs. E. W. America, president; Mrs. E. J. Woodland, vice-president; Dr. George J. Sykes, secretary; Rev. B. T. Moore, treasurer; executive committee, Mrs. Alice Dunbar, Mrs. E. B. Kruse, Miss A. G. Baldwin, Mrs. Susan Lones, Rev. J. B. Isaacs, Rev. A. Faust, Rev. W. Hoxter and Andrew Hoxter. Among those who take an active interest in advancement of the colored race who became members of the organization were Mrs. William P. Bancroft, Mrs. Joseph Bancroft, Miss Mallory and Miss Murphy.

Dr. Spingarn is chairman of the board of directors of the association which is the only organization in which both white and colored people are joined for the uplift of the colored race. Among the association's directors are Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement of New York, Charles Edward Russell and Oswald Garrison Villard, a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, and others.

There are 5,000 members in the association which publishes a monthly magazine, "The Crisis," with a circulation of more than 40,000 copies. There are branches of the association in thirty cities stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Dr. Spingarn, in explaining the object of the association, said that it was to build public sentiment concerning the negro along totally different lines from which the problem has formerly been treated.

"In the past," he said, "the general idea has been to educate the negro and with his education all the ills of the race would be remedied. Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, is urging the colored young man to forget his rights and his voting, etc., and secure an education as the only way to advancement."

"This theory has been exploded," said Dr. Spingarn, "because as the race is advancing their rights are being taken away. As the colored man is securing a better education the lynchings of his people have increased. If a colored man is ambitious to become a great architect, lawyer or physician he is called insolent by the white people."

Dr. Spingarn continued by saying that industrial education would not solve the colored race problem. The history of the last 20 years shows while the race has progressed, the rights of the individuals are being gradually denied. The colored people are legally segregated from the whites in Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., and still other cities are waiting to see if these laws are constitutional.

"In Baltimore the association has won three victories against segregation," he said, "but each time new ordinances have been passed nullifying its efforts. To say that no colored man can live in a white neighborhood is like saying that a poor man cannot borrow money from a rich man."

"Despite the increased enlightenment of the race in the last 15 years there have been 3,000 colored people lynched and a general disfranchisement of the voter until at this time in four southern States out of a population of 8,000,000 colored people only 8,000 are given the right of

suffrage."

Dr. Spingarn said that the theory of the association for the betterment of the colored people was to organize them into an association, educate them and teach them to fight for their rights.

When Dr. Spingarn was told that the great majority of criminal cases in the local courts were of colored people, he said: "Crime is a question of poverty and ignorance and not of race and if the intelligent white people of this city have done nothing to assist their less fortunate brothers they must bear the burden and share the blame for the black crime."

Dr. Spingarn said that the association had been trying for several years to get the race problem before the people but had failed to do so until a delegation headed by William Monroe Trotter of Boston had called on President Wilson concerning the proposed segregation of the colored people, during which the President claimed he had been insulted. The newspapers immediately took it up and we have since heard frequently of the separating of the two races, he said.

Dr. Spingarn has spoken frequently on the race problem and traveled on several occasions on political campaigns with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt with whom he is much attached. Last year he traveled throughout the western States in behalf of the negro and was the first man who spoke in favor of the negro in the City Club in St. Louis.

Dr. Spingarn gives a gold medal each year to the colored man or woman who achieves the greatest good for his race. The committee on award is composed of ex-President William H. Taft, Oswald Garrison Villard, the New York Evening Post, Dr. James H. Dillard, director of the Slater and Jeanes Fund of Baltimore, and Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore.

The first award will be made in January of next year by ex-President Taft.

New York Times,

## SAYS NEGRO-BAITERS BALK RACE'S UPLIFT

Villard Denounces Southern Politicians and Looks to North for Solution of Problem.

SEES SOUTH TOO DIVIDED

And a Revolt There Against Reactionary Demagogues Who Have "Risen on Negroes' Backs."

Special to The New York Times. BALTIMORE, May 5.—Condemnation



of "negro-baiting politicians" in the South and a protest against an assumption credited to the North that Senator Vardaman, Gov. Blease and other politicians represented the point of view of the "real South" on the race question, marked to-day's proceedings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in conference here.

The chief address was made by Oswald Garrison Villard, President of The New York Evening Post, who said he believed the solution of the problem rested with what Southerners termed "interlopers from the North."

In a forceful address Miss Adeline N. Moffatt of Nashville, Tenn., said that the apparent harshness with which the negro was treated in the South was due, not to prejudice, but to general nervousness, which Northerners failed to understand. Balance and sobriety, she asserted, were among the war losses of the South, due principally to the fact that the younger generation had to be brought up largely by women who were suffering under a nervous strain, and who missed the tolerance and breadth with which masculine protection would have provided.

"We of the North boldly venture to believe that we can solve this great race problem," said Mr. Villard. "We believe this because of the unanswerable argument of a titanic historical achievement on our side. It was the North which solved the slavery problem in the face of a practically united Southern public sentiment. The wisdom of the anti-slavery minority in the North, which, with the aid of military necessity, compelled Lincoln to his Emancipation Proclamation, has since been justified of all men.

"In the question of caring for the negro the South is divided within itself. Within its own ranks there are malcontents and rebels against the dominating public sentiment, the sentiment that is voiced to-day by political demagogues risen to eminence on the backs of the negro, and by means of wicked appeals to the unreason and to the baser passions of a largely illiterate or uneducated electorate. It is in these violent anti-negro Southern Senators and Congressmen that we see our chief enemies, as we behold in those within the other Southern camp a chief hope, a chief inspiration, a certain promise that the conscience and justice of the South, together with that of the North, will eventually solve this terrible problem."

"As for the negro-baiting politicians, I for one lose no opportunity to assail them with all the powers at my command. They are the most reactionary of our public men yet in power at Washington, by reason of the Democratic doctrines of the leader of the party which dominates our public life they are voicing with revolting hypocrisy the theories of the 'New Freedom.' There is no more amazing spectacle in our public life than the eagerness with which they mouth the now familiar slogan that 'the people shall rule.' There are none others the country over as determined that all the people shall not rule, but only a fraction thereof. They are today before God and the nation the chief apostles of reaction—the Vardamans, Tillmans, Hoke Smiths, and all the rest of the negro-baiting crowd, who have risen by defaming and oppressing the negro as they went.

"I have still another indictment against these so-called leaders, and it is one of the most serious which can be brought against any man claiming statesmanship. They are never constructive and always destructive."

Condemning the proposal of rural segregation now being agitated in North Carolina, on the ground that it was necessary to make life tolerable for the

whites and safe for white women, Mr. Villard continued:

"British colonial experts like Sir Sydney Olivier would declare that the true remedies are the uplifting of the black race by giving them real and not sham education; by establishing swift and inflexible justice with mixed juries; by the upholding of law through a competent constabulary, like that in Jamaica, which has made an assault on a white woman unheard of, though there are but 15,000 whites residing among the 750,000 blacks; by the establishment of good roads, and a general following of the policy of rural life regeneration outlined by the Rural Life Commission. White rural life in the South cannot be made to flower amid a degraded and squalid black peasantry; history teaches that. Lasting advancement of one race can be conditioned only upon the advancement of the other.

"When the negro fails to rise, certain Southerners cheerfully assert that this proves the negro incapable of advancing and half-brother to an ox. You same Southerners deprive the negro child of all schooling, as 5,000 are deprived in Atlanta, turn him adrift to roam in slum streets, and then if he grows up an animal you say the responsibility is his, that that proves him a beast, and his race is inherently criminal. Never was there a more brazen assertion that a people cannot rise in the scale of civilization and a more determined effort to prevent their rising. Never did men so frequently boast their racial superiority, and then, as if in doubt about it, do everything to handicap their black competitors so that they shall not compete on equal terms.

"But a far pleasanter task is before me than to expose the false Southern political leaders of to-day. I wish to record to-night the great gratitude of his association to certain brave men and women of the New South from whom, I for one, obtain daily inspiration and lasting encouragement. It is an inspiring and ever-growing roll of freed spirits that dare openly to call upon themselves the criticism of those blinded with prejudice, and the anger of the ignorant white mob which ever seeks an opportunity to browbeat or to cheat the negro or to wreak its cruel passions in the negro's blood."

Among the friends of the negro Mr. Villard named were Prof. Sophronisba Breckinridge, formerly of Kentucky and now of Chicago; Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. James H. Dillard, a leader in Southern education; P. P. Laxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Tennessee; Prof. William M. Huntley of the University of Virginia; E. C. Brantson, President of the Athens (Ga.) Normal School; Prof. Joshua L. Orse of the University of South Carolina; and a number of Southern newspapermen.

## NEW YORK CALL

## PLANS FIGHT AGAINST NEGRO SEGREGATION

## National Association for Advancement of Colored People to Meet.

The first gun in the most determined fight ever made against the segregation of Negroes will be fired in

Louisville on July 5, when a mass meeting to protest against the segregation ordinance just passed in that city will be held under the direction of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At the national offices of the association, 70 Fifth avenue, it was said yesterday that every effort will be made to arouse sentiment among the white people, as well as the colored, in Louisville against the ordinance, preparatory to the contest in the courts, which will follow. Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, chairman of the association's Board of Directors, and Prof. William Pickens, of Tallega College, will make the principal speeches at the Louisville meeting. There are 42,563 Negroes in Louisville, according to the census estimate for 1914.

The importance of the movement in Louisville arises from the fact that it is the culmination of similar movements in most Southern and border line cities, and that this fight may be the decisive one. The association has contested the question in the courts of a number of Southern States with varying results, but the victories for the most part have been won on technicalities. Chapin Brinsmade, attorney for the association, who has just returned from Louisville, said yesterday:

"The results in Louisville will be of the utmost importance in determining whether or not the Negro is to be segregated. Louisville has drawn its ordinance very carefully, and the men who did the work had before them all the other similar ordinances and were able to profit by their defects. They believe that they have avoided all technical defects, and so all other cases will hinge on the Louisville one."

Mr. Brinsmade and Miss May Childs Nerney, secretary of the national association, said that segregation is a menace to the economic freedom of the colored race and is a factor in retarding the prosperity of the whites in many cities. Most of the segregation laws, they said, provide that where Negroes predominated the white people should be barred from living there, while the Negroes were prohibited from moving into sections where the whites predominated.

## WORKING FOR THEIR RACE.

In pursuance of the call from the temporary committee under whose auspices the meeting in the interest of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held at Concord Baptist Church, March 31, a number of men and women gathered at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening to perfect a permanent organization to be known as the Brooklyn Branch, National Association

for the Advancement of Colored People, etc. The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Mrs. Alice Wiley-Seay, who briefly outlined the object for which they had met and in a few words told of the many cases the association has taken up to wipe out race discrimination.

The credit for the meeting of last March, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held among colored people in Brooklyn, is wholly due to Mrs. Alice Wiley-Seay. It was she who planned, manipulated and pushed to completion the organization which has been perfected. The officers elected for one year were Rector G. F. Miller, D.D., president; Mrs. M. C. Lawton, secretary; E. H. Wilson, treasurer.

Among those present were: I. S. Underhill, Charles H. Bradley, N. B. Dodson, Richard D. Clarke, Mrs. Lawrence D. Oyley, Mrs. Sarah Gardner, F. H. Gilbert, Miss Estelle Bradley, Mrs. Martha Carr, Mrs. O. B. King, Mrs. F. Shepherd, John D. Nixon, Thomas P. Mosley, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Counsellor Samuel Pease, Dr. V. Morton Jones, Elias Tilghman, R. M. Meroney, J. T. Brown and James A. Seay.

## NEGRO'S HOPE IN NEW SOUTH.

## Cooperation Between Races Is Commending, Says O. G. Villard.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—Oswald G. Villard of the New York Evening Post was a speaker at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here to-night. In the course of his address he said:

"Why do we of the North boldly venture to believe that we can offer a solution of the race problem? Because the unanswerable argument of a titanic historical achievement is on our side. Thank fortune, in this great issue the South is to-day divided within itself. It is in the violent anti-negro Southern Senators and Congressmen that we see our chief enemies, as we behold in those within the other Southern camp a certain promise that the conscience and the justice of the South, together with that of the North, will eventually solve this terrible problem.

"But a far pleasanter task is before me than to expose the false Southern political leaders of to-day. I wish to record the great gratitude of this association to certain brave men and women of the new South. It is an inspiring and ever-growing roll of freed spirits that dare openly to call down upon themselves the criticism of those blinded with prejudice and the anger of the ignorant white mob which fears negro economic competition. "I confidently believed the enlightened South is emerging from the darkest age in its treatment of the negro. For one thing the needed cooperation between the races is coming to pass."

## MISS DAVIS STUDIES NEGROES.

## Commissioner Will Talk of Women Delinquents at Convention.

Several prominent New Yorkers are to

address the sixth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held in Baltimore to-day and to-morrow.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will talk on "The Delinquent Colored Woman." Dr. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute will discuss racial inferiority. Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the board of directors of the association, and Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, formerly of Columbia, also will speak. Mrs. Havelock Ellis will talk on "Democracy in Culture." Others who will take part are Senator Wesley L. Jones, Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore, Mrs. Robert W. La Follette, wife of Senator La Follette, and ex-Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte.

The Rev. S. L. Theobald, a colored Roman Catholic priest, who works under Archbishop Ireland in St. Paul, will speak on "The Catholic Church and the Negro." Other colored speakers will be Archibald H. Grimke, former United States Consul at Santo Domingo; Butler R. Wilson of Boston and Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar, widow of the poet.

## SEP 28 1914

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has sent to candidates for Congress a set of questions asking each if, were he elected, he would vote against any measure abrogating the 14th and 15th amendments; against segregation in the federal service; against residential segregation in the D. C.; against segregation in Jim Crow cars in the D. C.; against passage of a law making racial intermarriage in the D. C. illegal; whether he justifies lynching "under any circumstances," and whether he favors enforcement of clause 2 of the 14th amendment. These are fair questions which no candidate should fear or hesitate to answer.

## April 1914

## Calls Upon Negroes to Oppose Discrimination

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a call yesterday for a conference in Baltimore May 3, 4 and 5 to consider "the discrimination and prejudice which confront the colored people of this country and to discuss ways by which may be secured to them the rights, privileges and opportunities to which every American citizen is entitled."

The conference will discuss particularly legislation designed to segregate negro employees in the United States Civil Service.



N. A. A. C. P. - 1914.

Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEGRAPH

APR 29 1914

### ON BEHALF OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

Next week there will assemble in the city of Baltimore the delegates to the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As regards the South no more pressing questions present themselves than those growing out of the industrial and social needs of the colored people. It is a domestic problem of the first magnitude with which we are only beginning to deal in any sort of adequate fashion.

Fortunately for the colored people, for the South and for the nation there have been enlisted in the cause both white and colored men and women of the highest character and most disinterested motives. Professor Jacques Loeb, for instance, will discuss the subject of "The Theory of Racial Inferiority in the Light of Biological Knowledge." Commissioner Katherine Bement Davis, of the Department of Correction of New York, will speak on "The Delinquent Colored Women." Ex-Attorney-General Bonaparte will set forth his views on "Legal and Economic Equality."

These three subjects are typical of the entire program and indicate that the discussions will be of vital interest. Even if the meeting shall be no more than part of the great campaign of education necessary to awaken the nation to its duty to its colored citizens it is evident that it will mark a great advance upon all preceding ones.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEC

### WILL FORM LOCAL BRANCH TO ADVANCE THE NEGRO.

A Pittsburg branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be formed tonight at a meeting of white and colored citizens to be held in the Center ave. branch of the Young Men's Christian association. The principal objects of the organization are the promotion of equality of rights for the negro and the eradication of caste or race prejudice among the people of the United States.

The local branch will have identified with it the following: Attorney William Randolph, Samuel R. Morse of the Center Ave. Branch of the Y. M. C. A.; Attorney Frank R. Stewart, Dr. James R. Page, the Rev. Charles H. Trusty, the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, the Rev. George B. Howard, A. L. Ballard, N. T. Velar and William H. Thompson.

New York Tribune

### DR. DAVIS NEGROES' GUEST

#### Will Be Speaker at Big Conference at Baltimore.

Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will speak on "The Delinquent Colored Woman," at the sixth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held to-day and to-morrow at Baltimore.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute; Oswald G. Villard, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, Senator Wesley L. Jones, Charles J. Bonaparte, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of Senator La Follette, and Mrs. Havelock Ellis, wife of the English sociologist; Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar, widow of the negro poet, and Butler R. Wilson, the negro lawyer of Boston, will speak also.



## LOCKED OUT.

## AT M'COY HALL

*The Afro-American Ledger*  
5-9-14  
Humiliating Experience Marks

Closing Session of National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came to a close in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on Tuesday night, instead of McCoy Hall, John's University, as had been planned at first. Through some hitch or deliberately planned action, the doors of the university were not opened in time for the meeting. Great crowds of people began arriving around the vicinity of the university shortly after seven o'clock, and great was their chagrin when they found the doors locked and the hall dark. It was immediately arranged to hold the session at Bethel Church, and a big crowd filled the main auditorium and galleries of that big edifice.

The failure to hold the concluding session at Johns Hopkins University was plainly disappointing to the leaders of the movement and they did not mince words in saying so. Mr. Francis Jencks, a member of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University, said that the trustees were in no way responsible for the failure to open the doors. He declared that an inquiry would be made to fix the responsibility.

John E. Milholland, of New York, urged that the members of the Association accept Mr. Jenck's statement disclaiming responsibility on the part of the trustees. Dr. J. E. Spingarn, of New York, declared that while Mr. Jencks' statement was alright, that when blunders occurred they usually affected the colored people. Prof. Mason A. Hawkins offered resolution accepting the statement

made by Mr. Jencks. Dr. Dubois opposed consideration of the same until the facts became known, and Oswald Garrison Villard advised against any criticism of the trustees in advance of authentic information. Bishop John Hurst, who presided, then refused to put the resolution.

## REGISTER BALL BLAMED.

Some are inclined to think that Thomas R. Ball register of the university, was responsible for the hall's being locked up. When trustees were communicated with Tuesday night and told that McCoy Hall was locked up they immediately got in touch with the register, who said it is claimed, that while the hall had been engaged sometime ago, he had not received any word lately. The doors were opened at 8.30 o'clock but the people were then at Bethel Church.

The meetings here were largely attended and according to Dr. Du Bois, were the best attended in the history of the association.

A plea to the Negro by W. J. Russell, of New York to stand manfully for his rights and a declaration by Oswald Garrison Villard that the white South was divided on the race question and the announcement of the projected establishment at Washington of a bureau to urge federal aid to education were among the features of the closing session. Mr. Russell urged his hearers to insist that they be treated in every respect as other

classes of American citizens. W. Ashbie Hawkins read a paper on "The Negro and the Courts," and L. M. Hershaw, of Washington, spoke of the opportunities of colored people in the civil service.

Mr. Villard spoke on "Some Traitors to the South" and severely arraigned such demagogues as Hoke Smith, Vardaman and Tillman and praising such broad minded men as Dr. James H. Dillard, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education and others, for their fair treatment of the race question.

He characterized Vardaman and his crowd as traitors to the South as they "preach race hatred and

dissention." He urged a better acquaintance with the colored people in their higher life and said that the way pointed out by Negro hating politicians was not the correct one.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization the purposes of which is suggested by its title. A large number of influential men and women, white and colored, are a part of the organization. From time to time individuals among them are sent out to spread the "gospel" of the "order." Oswald Garrison Villard, president of the New York Evening Post, owing to his fitting qualifications, is one of those chosen to advance the interest of the race by going from place to place making a plea for the greater citizenship.

Last Saturday evening he made his appearance in this city, where he made one of his characteristic speeches. He stands uncompromisingly for every right for the Negroes that is enjoyed by the white people.

The Indianapolis News, one of the foremost publications of the country, had the following to say of Mr. Villard:

"In his address Saturday night Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard made an eloquent plea for justice—and no more than justice—to the Negro. Sooner or later this nation—even the southern part of it—will have to wake up to the fact that the Negro is a citizen. If he is, nothing but disaster—not to the Negro, but to the nation and to free institutions—can come from a failure to treat him as a citizen. We talk of the dangers of imperialism. Yet it is dangerous only as it involves—as it surely does—a departure from American ideals, ideals of self-government. Infinitely more perilous is the existence within our continental boundaries of millions of citizens who have no part whatever in the business of governing themselves. We deny one of our fundamental principles when we deny the right of the majority to rule. And that is what we are doing at the present time.

"It is not a question of personal or race prejudice. There is many a man who, if he is honest with himself, must admit the existence of such a prejudice in his own soul. Nor is anything gained by arguing that it is not, in a sense, natural. But this is not the question. The question is whether citizens and taxpayers shall have anything to say about the government under which they live. Even in the south there are newspapers that are making a brave fight against the Negro-baiters who represent southern constituencies. There are men whose sole stock in trade is denunciation of the Negro. Social relations, we all agree, can not be regu-

lated by legislation. No one is proposing any such thing. Nor can we, in fairness to the south, forget the awful experience that it had with Negro-carpet bag government in reconstruction days. There must be a large patience on both sides. Though we think it wrong to withhold from any American citizen the right to vote, we also think that the less the Negro has to do with politics at the present time the better. For every one knows that in politics backward races are almost certain to be corrupted by the scoundrels of the more forward race. The Negro has suffered enormously from this contact.

"But on the broad question of civil and political rights there can be no compromise. The Negro as he increasingly accumulates wealth, will increasingly realize and assert his rights as a citizen. And he is accumulating wealth with amazing rapidity. One may, as Mr. Villard truly said, search history in vain for a people that has made such progress as the Negro has made since the war. The negroes own \$700,000,000 worth of property 'practically all acquired within half a century, with no other capital to begin with than the slight discipline of that most wasteful of all work—enforced labor.' This is all the more astounding when considered in connection with the obstacles overcome and the narrow field of employment. A race that can show such results is far from being hopeless. The problem, after all, is not a Negro,

## CALLS UPON NEGROES TO UNITE FOR OWN GOOD

Charles Edward Russell Implores Colored People to Get Together

## SEGREGATION IS DENOUNCED

Meeting Held in Auditorium of United Charities Building Monday Evening—Association Holds Annual Election.

*New York Age.*  
Between two and three hundred persons assembled in the auditorium of the United Charities Building, East 22d street, Monday night, the occasion being the annual public meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting was presided over by Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the board of directors during 1913.

Segregation was the main theme of the evening and was treated by Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, who read a paper on "Farm Segregation in the South," Mrs. Belle C. LaFollette, wife of Senator Robert N. LaFollette, of Washington, who told of segregation in the District

of Columbia, and Charles Edward Russell, recently Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York.

Mr. Russell declared that the brotherhood of man was not a dream but a scientific fact, that all men were alike in body, brain, blood and heart, and that all racial differences were purely external. Referring to the segregation of government employees in Washington, Mr. Russell declared that in placing its seal on this monstrous infamy the hands upon the government clock were turned back fifty years.

The speaker asserted with emphasis that he disagreed with Mr. Villard; that from his observation he did not believe segregation in the government departments had been checked, nor did he believe it would be checked. The remedy is for the Negro to lay aside every thought save the one of securing justice. There should be for the Negro no Republican party, no Democratic party, no Socialist party, but he should unite solidly in the strength of ten million souls and stand for himself.

During the afternoon the annual business session of the association was held, and after reports from branches were heard, officers were elected as follows: Directors—Elbridge L. Adams of New York, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Dr. C. E. Bentley of Chicago, the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop of New York, the Rev. W. H. Brooks of New York, Prof. W. E. B. DuBois of New York, Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, Miss Mary White Ovington of Brooklyn, Charles Edward Russell of New York, John G. Underhill of New York.

The board held its session and elected officers as follows: Moorfield Storey of Boston, national president; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, John E. Milholland of New York, Archibald H. Grimke of Washington, the Rev. Garnett R. Waller of Baltimore and Miss Mary White Ovington of Brooklyn, vice-presidents; Dr. Joel E. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the board of directors; Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, treasurer; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of publicity and research; Chapin Brinsmade of New York, attorney; Miss May Childs Nerney of Brooklyn, secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Express

16

August 1914

Will Consider Uplift of Negro Race in Country.

A meeting of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in the Michigan Street Baptist church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Plans will be discussed for carrying out the purposes of the association which are to uplift the negro men and women of this country and to secure for them full enjoyment of their rights as citizens.



# N. A. A. C. P. HAS BALTIMORE CONVENTION

*The Guardian 5-9-14*  
**6th Annual Meeting Has Large Attendance—Villard Praises One Set of Southerners and Condemns the Other—Bostonians Speakers—3 Days Sessions.**

**LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THREE DAYS' SESSIONS—VILLARD DEFENDS CLAIM NORTH CAN BEST SOLVE COLOR PREJUDICE PROBLEM—SOUTH INTERNALLY DIVIDED ON IT—RABID SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN WORST FOES OF COUNTRY—MISS MOFFATT AND B. R. WILSON OF BOSTON SPEAK.**

"One Pathway, that of Sumner, Phillips and Garrison, Who Entrenched Themselves on Principle."—Cardinal Gibbons Sends Greeting.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1914.—Post conference meeting of the delegates to the sixth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been in session in Baltimore since Sunday, is to be held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. church here at 8 o'clock tonight.

At the seventh and final session of the sixth conference at Baltimore on Tuesday night Oswald Garrison Villard of the New York Evening Post spoke on "Some Traitors to the South." In part he said:

"I for one am willing, with one reservation, that the Negro in the South should be turned over exclusively to southerners for management and supervision; and that reservation is simply that I should be allowed to pick the southerners.

"For us there is the one pathway, that of Sumner, Phillips, and Garrison. As they entrenched themselves upon principle and left the working out of details to God, so may well we. From our loyal American hearts there shall come forth sympathy and aid to the oppressed whether they be the Jews in Russia or Roumania, or the Filipinos beyond the seas, or the Armenians in Turkey, or our own Colored citizens.

"We shall demand in every case that, humanity only shall control, and above all we shall assert so long as there is breath in us that the proper people to say how the Colored people shall live, what they shall achieve, and what their rights shall be are not the southern whites nor the northern whites, nor the eastern whites, but the Colored people themselves."

**Villard Assails Negro Baiter.**  
 Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1914.—Condemning "Negro-baiting politicians" in the South and protesting against an assumption credited to the North that Senator Vardaman, ex-Governor Bleasdale and other politicians represented the point of view of the "real

South" on the race question, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People passed the first day of its conference here. The chief address was made by Oswald Garrison Villard, president of The New York Evening Post, who said he believed the solution of the problem rested with what Southerners termed "Interlopers from the North."

**Nervousness in South Says Miss Moffatt of Boston.**

Miss Adeline N. Moffatt of Nashville, Tenn., said that the apparent harshness with which the Negro was treated in the South was due, not to prejudice, but to general nervousness, which Northerners failed to understand. Balance and sobriety, she asserted, were among the war losses of the South, due principally to the fact that the younger generation had to be brought up largely by women who were suffering under a nervous strain, and who missed the tolerance and breadth which masculine protection would have provided.

**North Can Solve the Problem Says Villard.**

"We of the North boldly venture to believe that we can solve this great race problem," said Mr. Villard. "We believe this because of the unanswerable argument of a titanic historical achievement on our side. It was the North which solved the slavery problem in the face of a practically united Southern public sentiment. The wisdom of the anti-slavery minority in the North, which, with the aid of military necessity, compelled Lincoln to his Emancipation Proclamation, has since been justified of all men.

**South Divided Within Itself—Chief Foes and Chief Hope There**

"In the question of caring for the Negro the South is divided within itself. Within its own ranks there are malcontents and rebels against the dominating public sentiment, the sentiment that is voiced today by political damogues risen to eminence on the backs of the Negro, and by means of wicked appeals to the unreason and to the baser passions of a larger illiterate or uninformed electorate. It is in these violent anti-Negro Southern senators and congressmen that we see our chief enemies, as we behold in those within the other Southern camp a chief hope, a chief inspiration, a certain promise that the conscience and justice of the South, together with that of the North, will eventually solve this terrible problem aright.

**The Vardamanesque Politician Hypocrites.**

"As for the Negro-baiting politicians, I for one lose no opportunity to assail them with all the powers at my command. They are the most reactionary of our public men yet in power at Washington, by reason of the Democratic doctrines of the leader of the party which dominates our public life they are voicing with revolting hypocrisy the theories of the 'New Freedom.' There is no more amazing spectacle in our public life than the eagerness with which they mouth the now familiar slogan that 'the people shall rule.' There are none others the country over as determined that all the people shall not rule, but only a fraction thereof. They are today before God and the nation the chief apostles of reaction

—the Vardamans, Tillmans, Hoke Smiths and all the rest of the Negro-baiting crowd, who have risen by defaming and oppressing the Negro as they went.

**Only Destructive.**

"I have still another indictment against these so-called leaders, and it is one of the most serious which can be brought against any man claiming statesmanship. They are never constructive and always destructive."

**Grimke Protests "Ghetto."**

Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1914.—The keynote of Monday's conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was struck by Chairman Grimke when he said that Negro segregation was centuries too late for American conditions, and that Americans were being invited to accept a "Ghetto" scheme.

Mrs. Coralie Cook of Washington spoke on the problem of the Colored child.

The Rev. W. M. Alexander opposed Negro segregation.

Other speakers included former Atty-Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte, Miss Adeline Moffatt and Mrs. Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

**Program of Exercises.**

**FIRST SESSION.**

May 3, three p. m., Lyric Theatre. Presiding: Hon. Moorefield Storey, National President N. A. A. C. P.; Senator Wesley L. Jones, Agricultural Education; Dr. Jacques Loeb, The Theory of Racial Inferiority in the Line of Recent Biological Knowledge; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, The Color Problems of Baltimore; Rev. R. W. Bagnall, Color and the Church.

**SECOND SESSION.**

May 4th, ten a. m., Madison Street Presbyterian Church, Madison street between Cathedral street and Park avenue. Executive session for members only. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn. Reports of Branches and Delegates.

**THIRD SESSION.**

May 4th, two p. m., Sharon Baptist church, corner Carey and Pressman streets. Presiding: Mr. Archibald H. Grimke; Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Democracy in Culture; Mr. W. Justin Carter, Discrimination in the

Professions; Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, The Problem of the Colored Child; Rev. G. R. Waller, The Color Problems of Baltimore.

**FOURTH SESSION.**

May 4th, eight p. m., Union Baptist church, corner Dolphin street and Druid Hill avenue. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn; Mr. Butler R. Wilson, The Growth of Prejudice in New England and How We Are Meeting It; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, The Delinquent Colored Woman; Prof. T. S. Inborden, The Negro and The Land.

**FIFTH SESSION.**

May 5th, ten a. m., Sharp Street M. E. church, corner Dolphin and Etting streets. Executive Session for members only. Presiding: Dr. Joel E. Spingarn.

**SIXTH SESSION.**

May 5th, two p. m., Metropolitan M. E. church, corner Orchard street and Druid Hill avenue. Presiding: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois; Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Legal and Economic Equality; Miss Adeline Moffatt, The Southern Renaissance; Rev. S. L. Theobald, The Catholic Church and The Negro; Mr. Lafayette M. Hershaw, The Civil Service and The Colored Man. Reception to Delegates and friends, Bethel A. M. E. church, corner Lanvale street and Druid Hill avenue, five to six p. m.

**SEVENTH SESSION.**

May 5th, eight p. m., McCoy Hall, John Hopkins University, corner Madison and Monument streets. Presiding: Bishop John Hurst; Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, Colored Folk, and Philanthropy; Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, The Negro and The Court; Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar, The Colored Working Woman; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Some Traitors to the South. Presentation of the Spingarn Medal.

**POST-CONFERENCE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.**

May 6th, eight p. m., Metropolitan A. M. E. church, M street between 15th and 16th streets. Presiding: Mr. Archibald H. Grimke; Judge Wendell Phillips Stafford, United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn; Delegates from Branches, Boston, Mr. Butler R. Wilson; Cleveland, Mr. Harry E. Davis; Cornell University, Mr. G. J. Rich; Detroit, Rev. R. W. Bagnall; District of Columbia, Mr. Archibald H. Grimke; Howard University, Mr. S. A. Allen; Kansas City, Mr. J. Dallas Bowser; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Rev. S. L. Theobald; Quincy, Dr. H. J. Nichols.

**Louisville, June 11.—Aroused by the recent enactment of a segregation law, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is preparing to wage legal fight against the obnoxious measure. A big mass meeting has been called to take place at Union Chapel on June 23, at which time funds will be collected for making the legal fight.**

## CAPPER AND THE NEGRO!

We have tried for a long time to figure out the position of Editor Arthur Capper of the Daily Capital with reference to the colored people. Mr. Capper is president of the local branch of an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, and the object and aim of this organization is for the amelioration of the wrongs against the Negro; to stop segregation and "Jim Crowism" and the like; but Mr. Capper permits the operation of a cafe in connection with his big plant at Eighth and Jackson streets where colored people are "Jim Crowed." During the great times last week, when every courtesy should have been shown to all mankind, old "Jim Crow" flapped his wings in glee every time a black face appeared at this famous Capper cafe and each and every hungry candidate with a black face was invited to go hungry or depart to the kitchen for a handout, and of course as no self-respecting colored man or woman would stoop to this insult, they departed hungry. Mr. Capper is candidate for governor of Kansas and we know that such treatment of colored people as above stated will make many(?) votes for him from colored people. Either Mr. Capper is mistaken in the aim and object of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or he is the wrong man in a righteous cause. Will Mr. Capper explain?

*Minneapolis, Minn.*

*TRIBUNE*

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**BROTHERHOOD DAY, DEC. 27**

**Churches of Country Asked to Observe Movement.**

The churches of every city in the country have been asked to set aside Sunday, Dec. 27, as Brotherhood Day. The day has been founded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They hope to make its observance general among all denominations.

The Minneapolis committee of the Association has mailed letters to every pastor in the city urging that the sermons for that day be upon the subject of racial justice. Dr. S. N. Deinard is in charge of the local arrangements.